

LAPORAN HASIL PENGERJAAN ACARA 1 dan 2

MINGGU PERTAMA INSTALASI & PERCOBAAN PHP DASAR

WORKSHOP SISTEM INFORMASI BERBASIS WEB

TUGAS



oleh

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GOLONGAN A

PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA

JURUSAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI

POLITEKNIK NEGERI JEMBER

2025

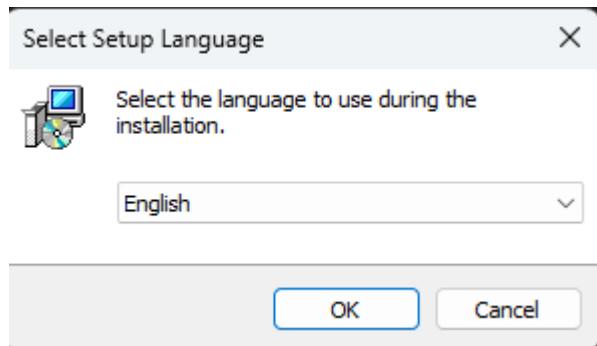
TUGAS Acara 1

Instalasi Laragon

1. Download File Laragon

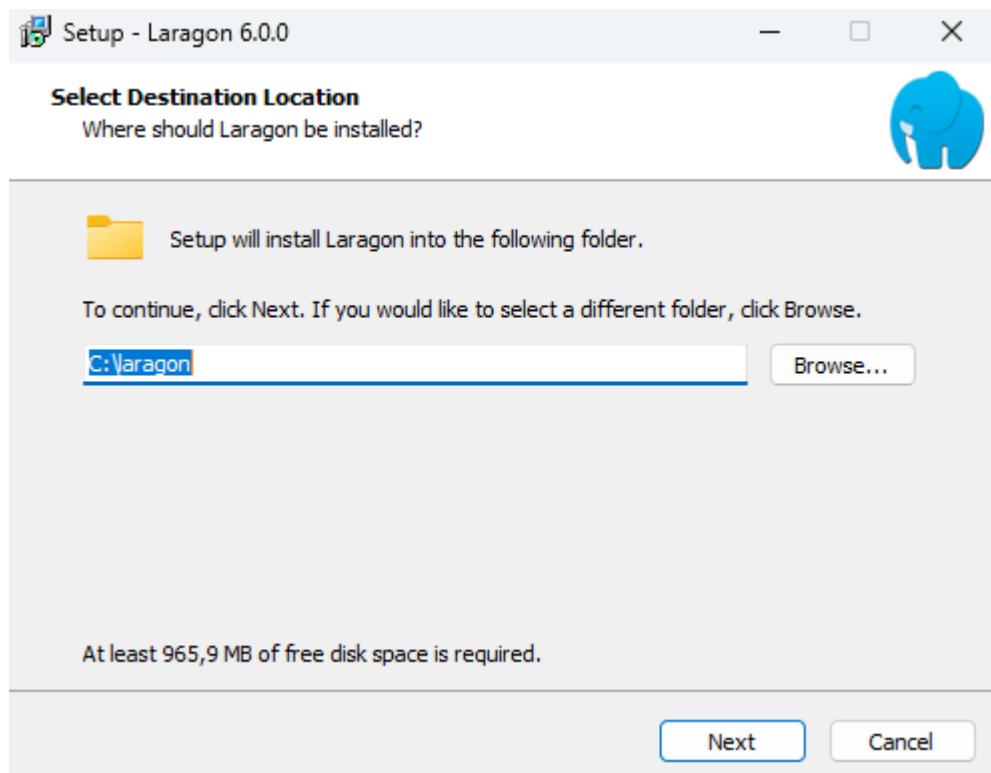
Sebelum melakukan instalasi, hal pertama yang harus dilakukan adalah mengunduh file Laragon. Buka link <https://laragon.org/download> untuk mengunduh file tersebut.

2. Setup Bahasa



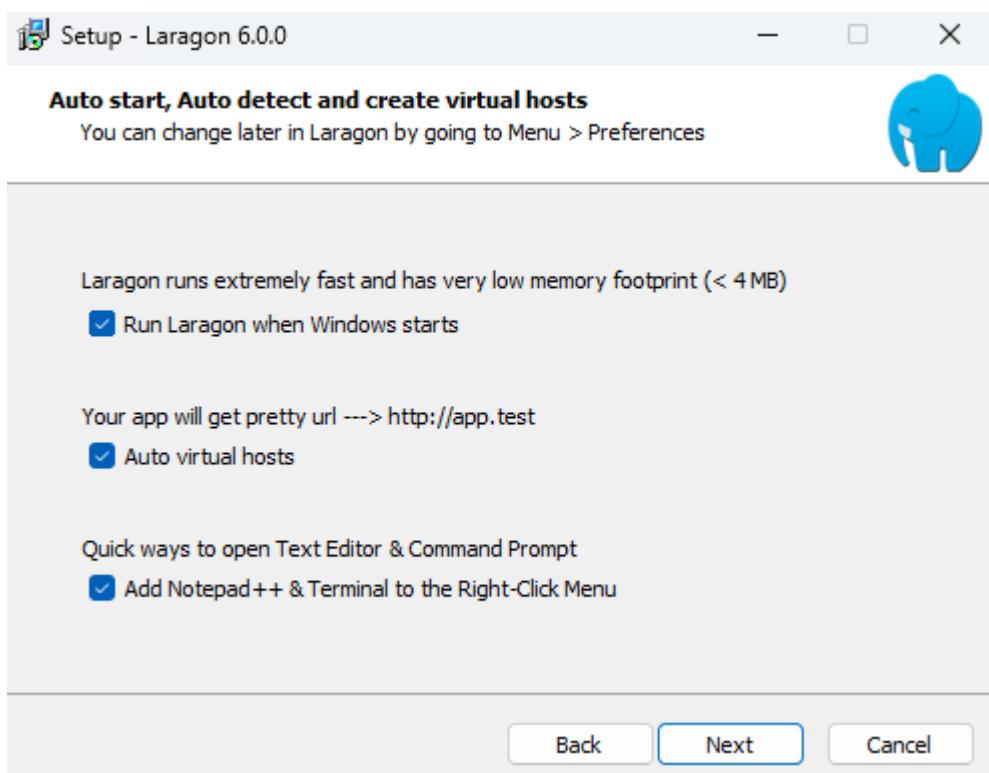
Pilih bahasa yang sesuai dengan bahasa yang di terapkan lalu klik OK

3. Setup Location Laragon



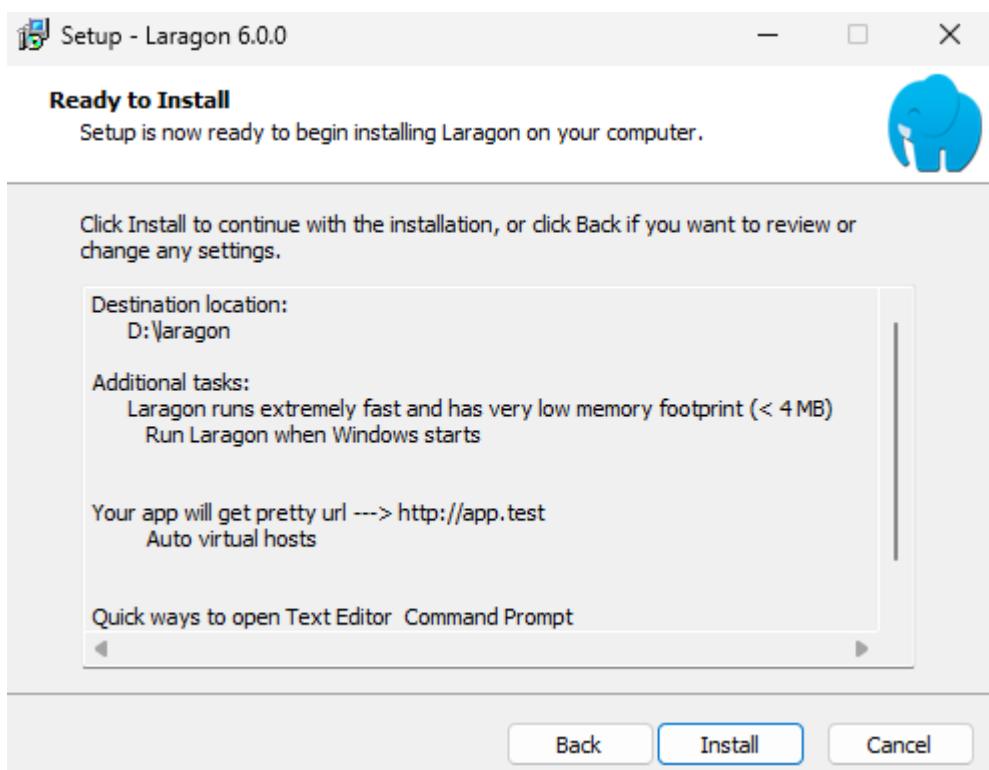
Pilih lokasi untuk menyimpan data-data Laragon lalu klik Next

4. Setup Auto start, Auto detect and create virtual hosts



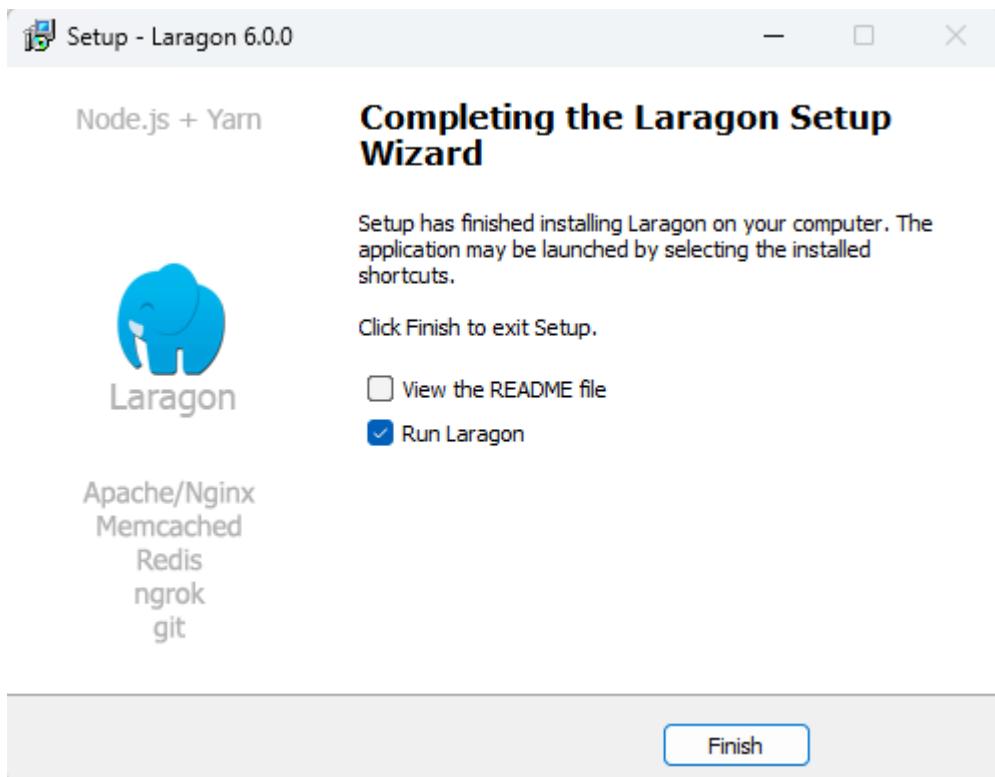
Lalu centang semua pada tampilan Laragon dan klik Next

5. Ready Instalasi Laragon



Lalu klik Install

6. Completing Laragon Setup



Lalu klik Finish

7. Berikut Tampilan laragon ketika berhasil di Install

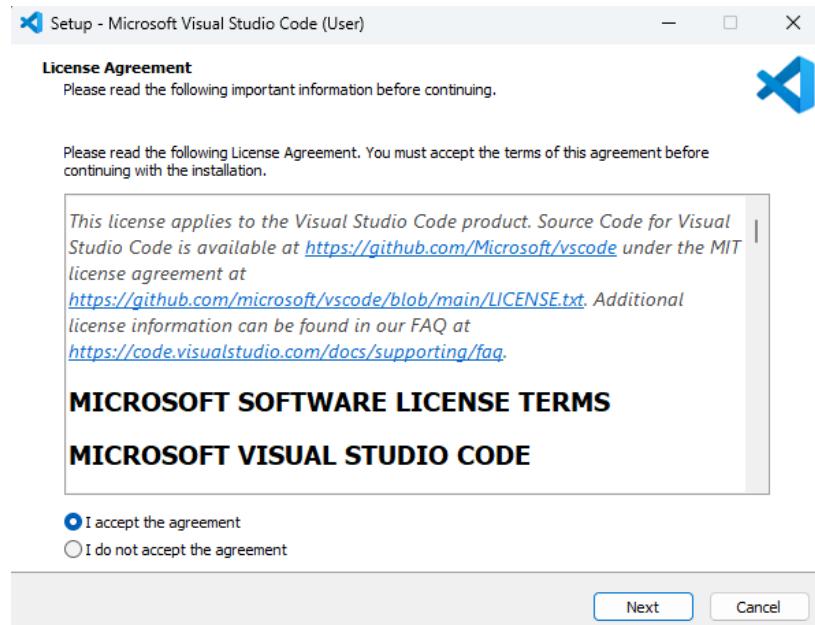


Instalasi VSCode & Extention

1. Download File VSCode

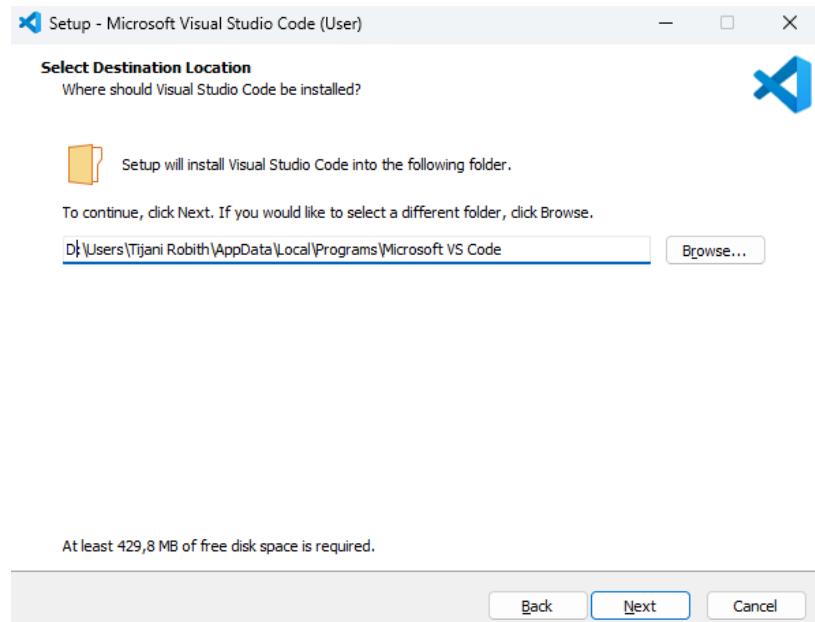
Sebelum melakukan instalasi, hal pertama yang harus dilakukan adalah mengunduh file VSCode. Buka link <https://code.visualstudio.com/download> untuk mengunduh file tersebut.

2. Setup VSCode



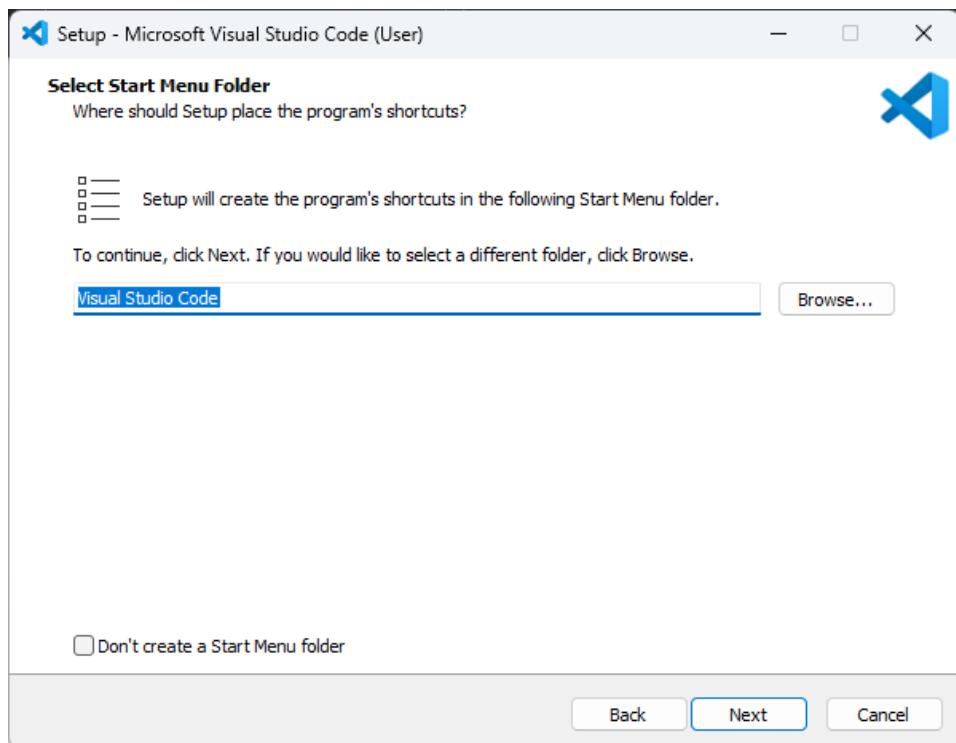
Pilih I accept the agreement, lalu klik Next

3. Setup Location VSCode



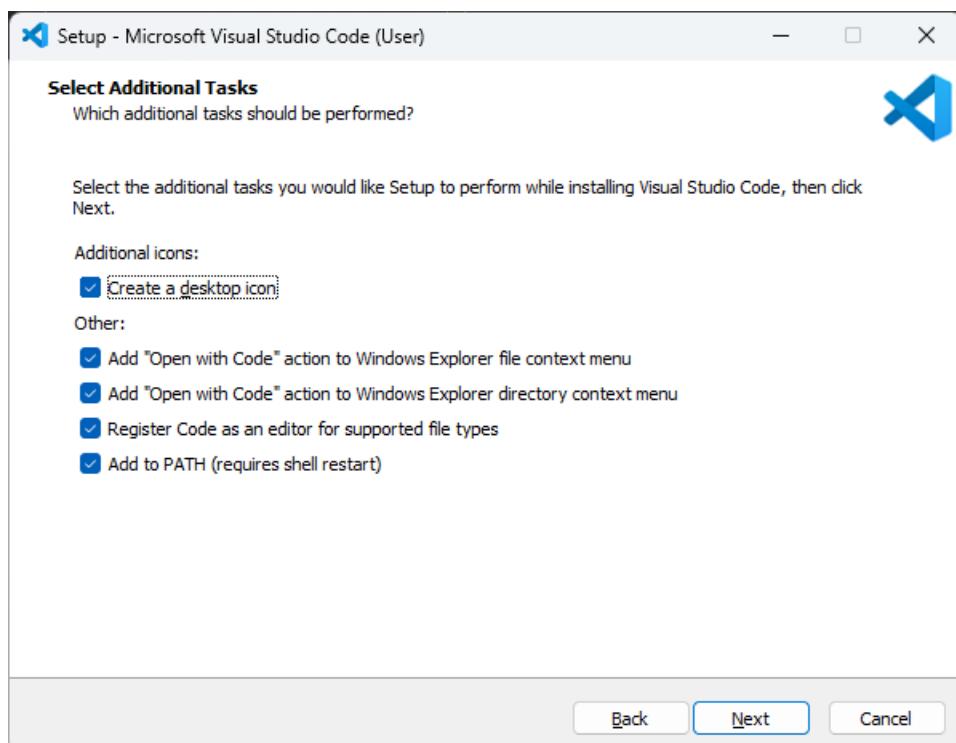
Pilih lokasi penyimpanan data VSCode yang sesuai, lalu klik Next

4. Select Start Menu Folder



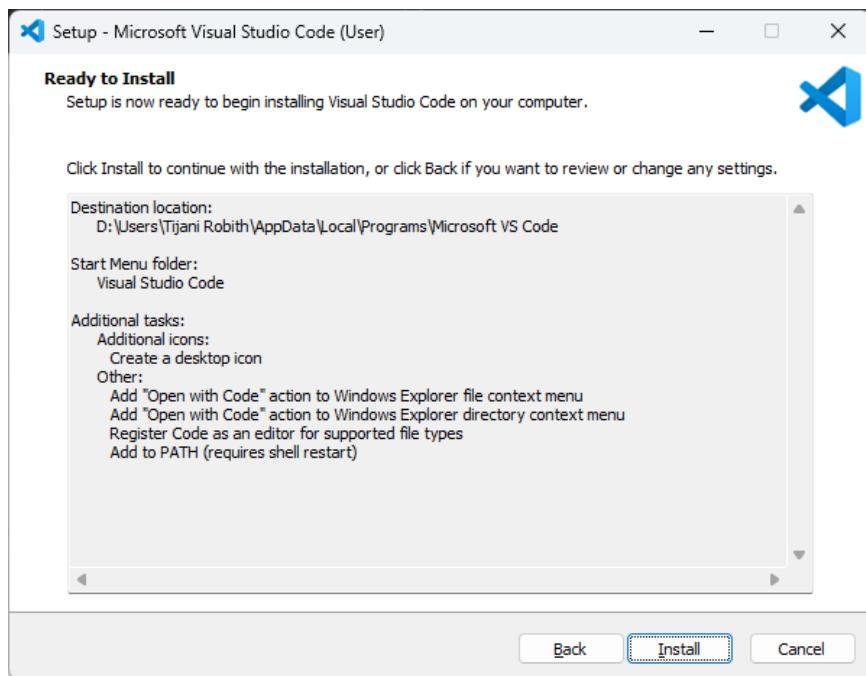
Pilih sesuai nama pada aplikasi tersebut, lalu klik Next

5. Select Additional Tasks



Pilih centang semua, lalu klik Next

6. Ready Instalasi VScode



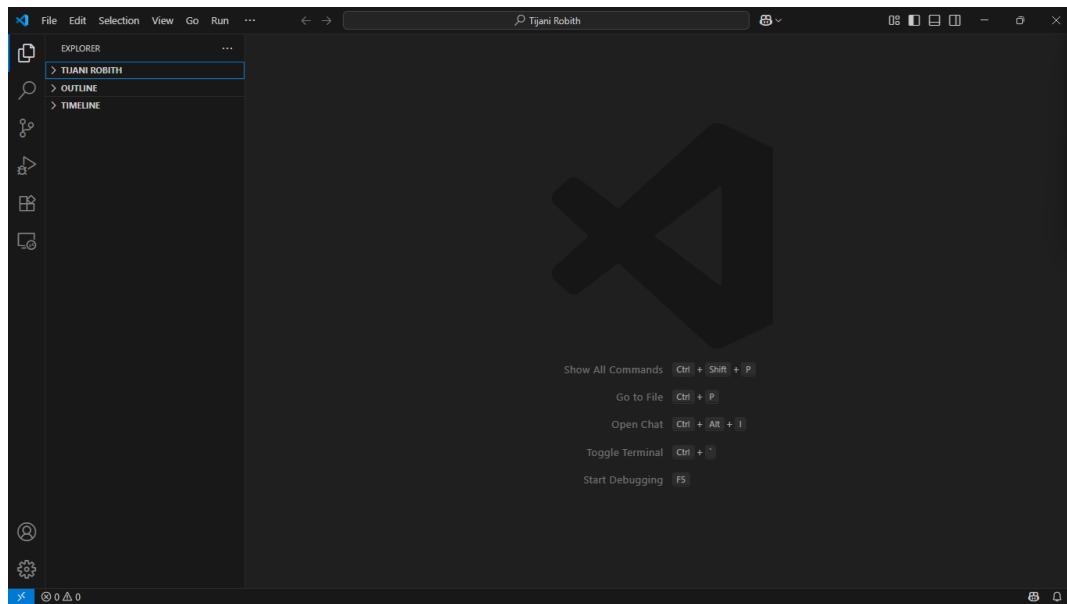
Lalu klik Install

7. Completing VScode Setup



Lalu klik Finish

8. Berikut Tampilan ketika VSCode berhasil di Install



Setelah VSCode berhasil di install lanjut mendownload Extention (Plugin) untuk menambah fitur atau kemampuan tertentu seperti:

- Bahasa pemrograman → Python, Java, PHP, C++
- Framework / Library → React, Laravel, Spring Boot
- Tools → GitLens (untuk Git), Prettier (auto format kode), Live Server (menjalankan HTML di browser langsung)
- Tema & Icon → One Dark Pro, Material Icon Theme

9. Pertama klik icon yang tertulis Extensions lalu Search apa yang mau di cari misal nya Material lalu klik install

A screenshot of the VSCode Extensions Marketplace. On the left, the sidebar shows icons for Explorer, Search, and Outline, with "Extensions (Ctrl+Shift+X)" highlighted. In the center, the search bar contains "material". Below it, the results show three extensions: "Material Icon..." by Philipp Kief, "Material-The..." by Material Theme, and "Material-The..." by Material Design Icons. The first extension is selected, showing its details: "Material Icon Theme" by Philipp Kief, version 30.4M, 5 stars, 30,448,009 installs. It includes a "Install" button and a "Sponsor" link. Below the extension details are tabs for "DETAILS", "FEATURES", and "CHANGELOG".

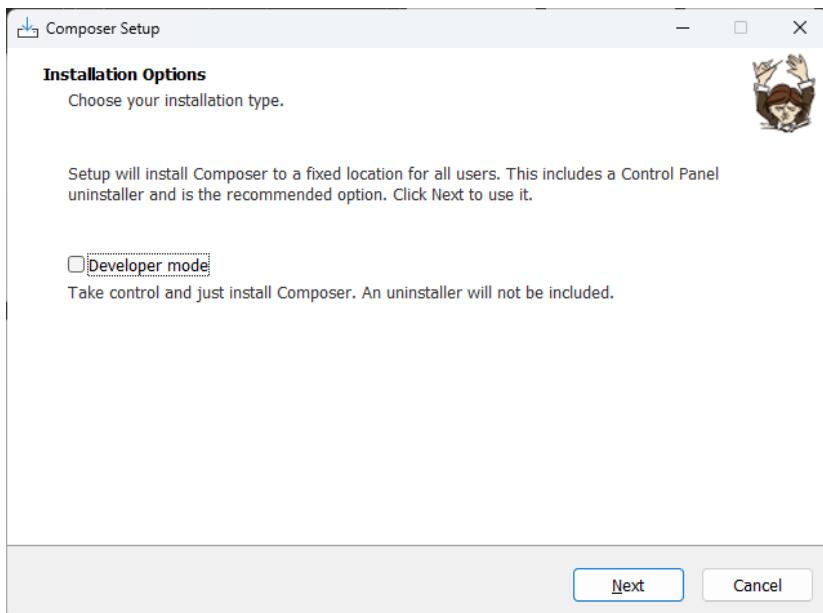
Otomatis icon berubah

Instalasi Composer

1. Download File Composer

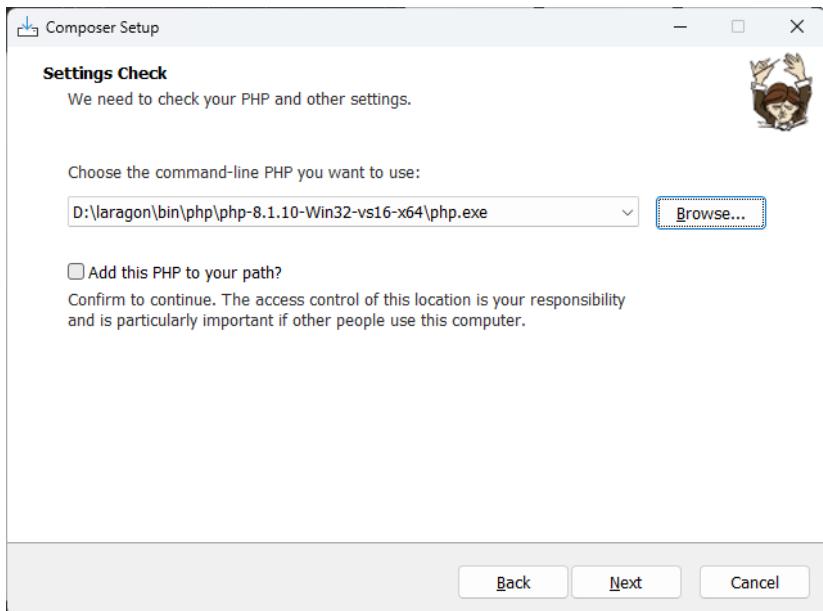
Sebelum melakukan instalasi, hal pertama yang harus dilakukan adalah mengunduh file Composer. Buka link <https://getcomposer.org/download/> untuk mengunduh file tersebut.

2. Instalasi Composer



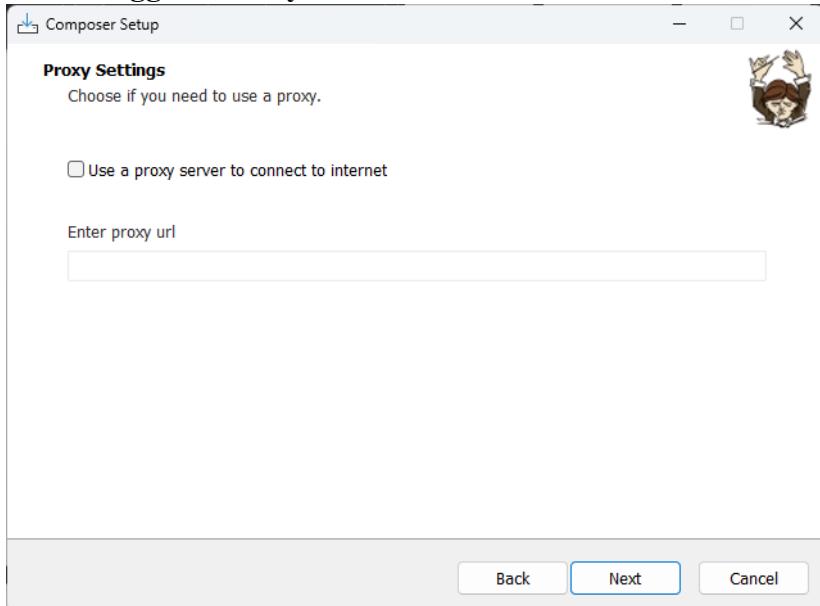
Pertama akan muncul halaman seperti pada gambar dibawah ini. Klik Next untuk melanjutkan ke proses instalasi

3. Tentukan Lokasi File Instalasi



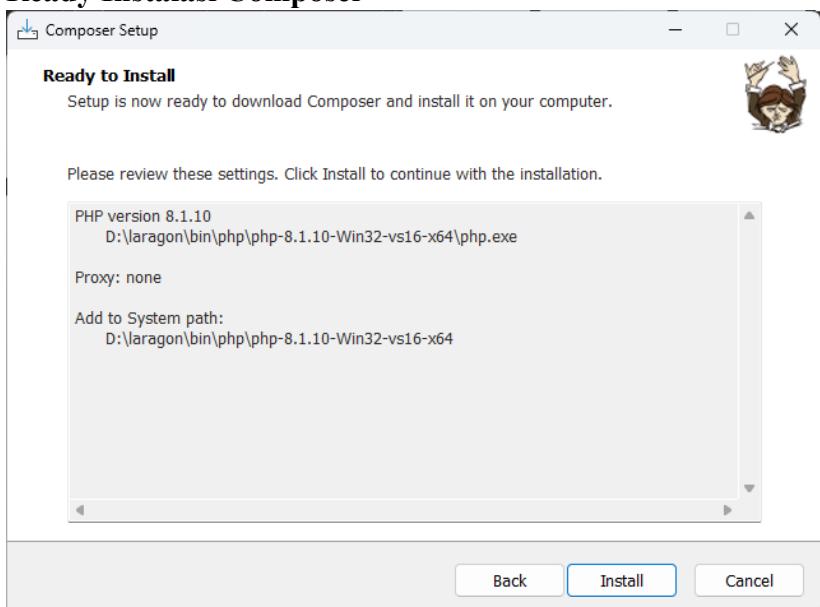
Pilih lokasi file php ketika sudah benar, lalu klik Next

4. Pilih Pengguna Proxy



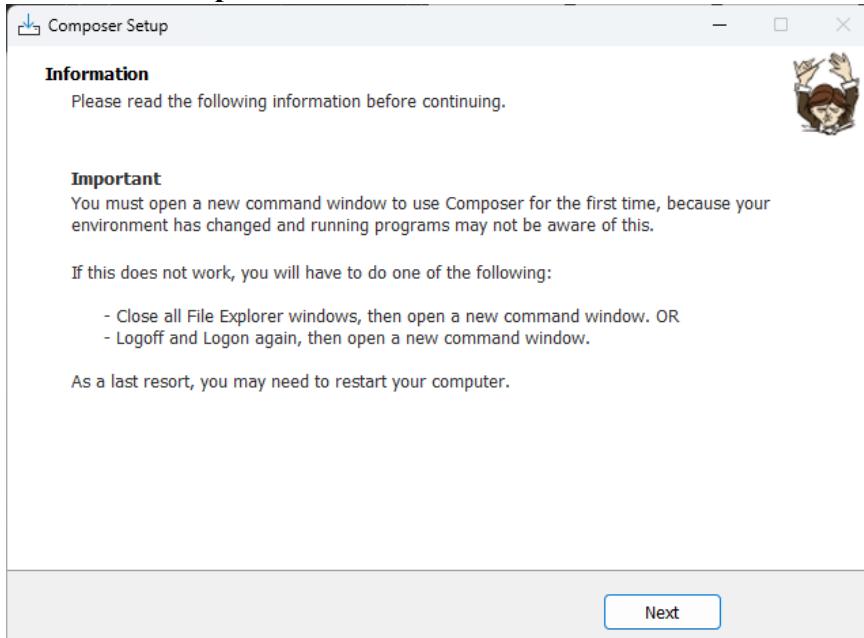
Jika sudah memilih atau tidak, lalu klik Next

5. Ready Instalasi Composer



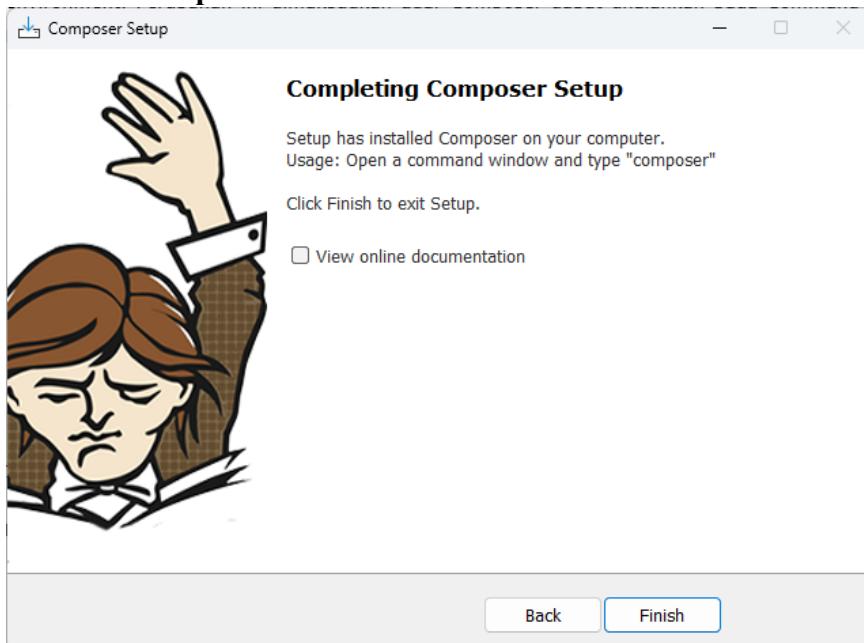
Lalu klik Install

6. Informasi Composer



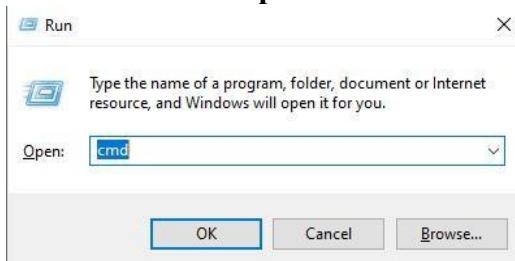
Lalu klik Next

7. Instalasi Composer Selesai



Lalu klik Finish

8. Cek Instalasi Composer

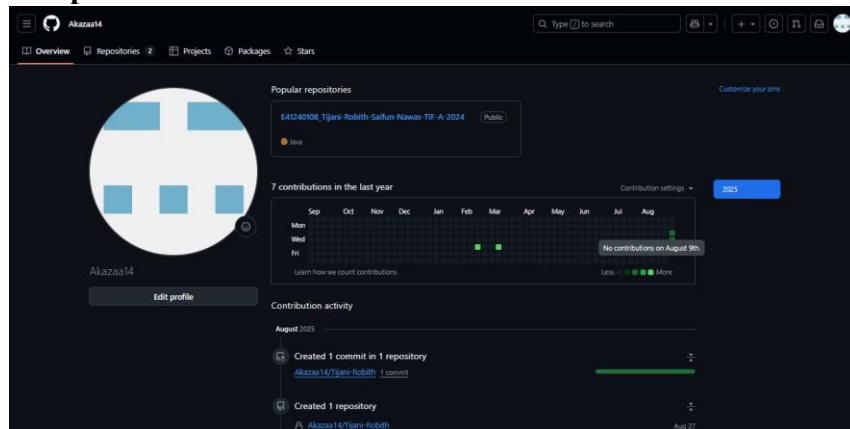


9. Berikut Tampilan di CMD ketika Composer berhasil di Install

Apabila muncul seperti gambar di atas, instalasi Anda berhasil.

GITHUB

1. Tampilan GITHUB



Membuat repository dan upload project di Github

2. Tampilan ketika akan membuat repository baru

Create a new repository

Repositories contain a project's files and version history. Have a project elsewhere? [Import a repository](#).
Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

1 General

Owner *  Akaza14 Repository name * Produktif is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. How about `super-duper-barnacle`?

Description
0 / 350 characters

2 Configuration

Choose visibility * Public

Choose who can see and commit to this repository

Add README Off

READMEs can be used as longer descriptions. [About READMEs](#)

Add .gitignore No .gitignore

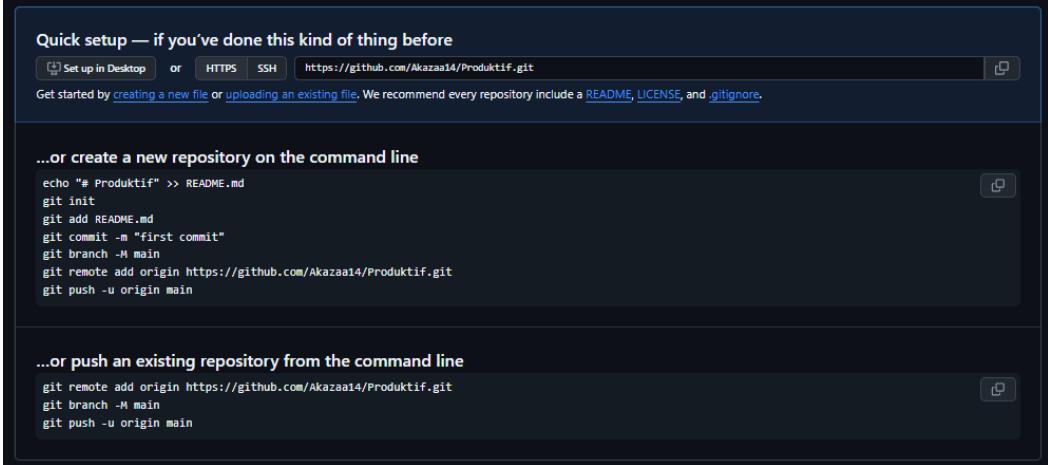
.gitignore tells git which files not to track. [About ignoring files](#)

Add license No license

Licenses explain how others can use your code. [About licenses](#)

yaitu dengan cara mengisi nama repository, lalu klik create repository

3. Tampilan ketika berhasil membuat repository baru



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Quick setup' interface. It displays two code snippets for creating a repository. The top snippet shows how to create a new repository from scratch:

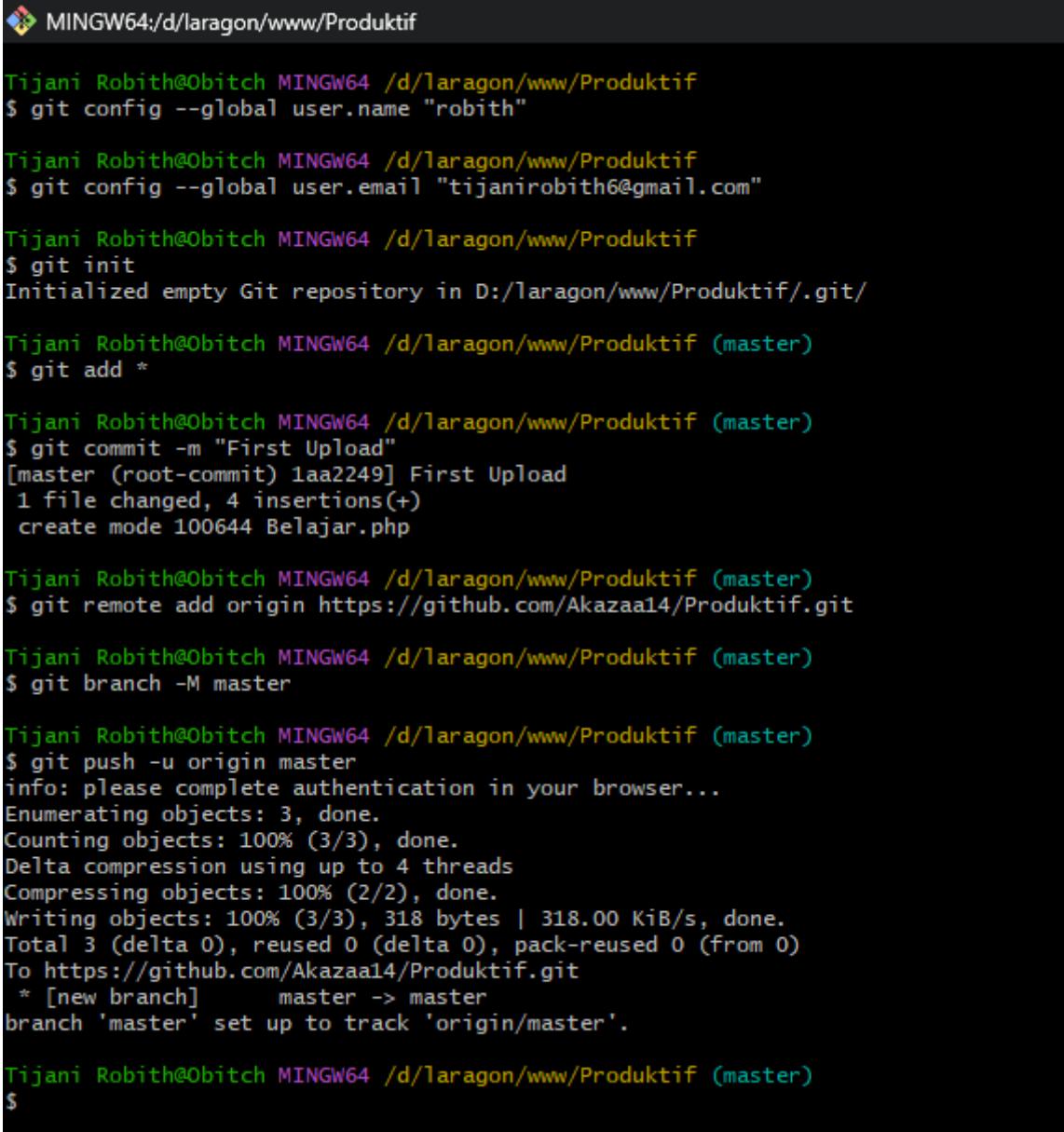
```
echo "# Produktif" >> README.md
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/Akazaal4/Produktif.git
git push -u origin main
```

The bottom snippet shows how to push an existing local repository to GitHub:

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/Akazaal4/Produktif.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```

Kemudian diarahkan ke gitbash dan berikut perintahnya

4. Tampilan Gitbash saat Untuk menghubungkan proyek lokal ke GitHub



```
Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif
$ git config --global user.name "robith"

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif
$ git config --global user.email "tijanirobith6@gmail.com"

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif
$ git init
Initialized empty Git repository in D:/laragon/www/Produktif/.git/

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif (master)
$ git add *

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif (master)
$ git commit -m "First Upload"
[master (root-commit) 1aa2249] First Upload
 1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 Belajar.php

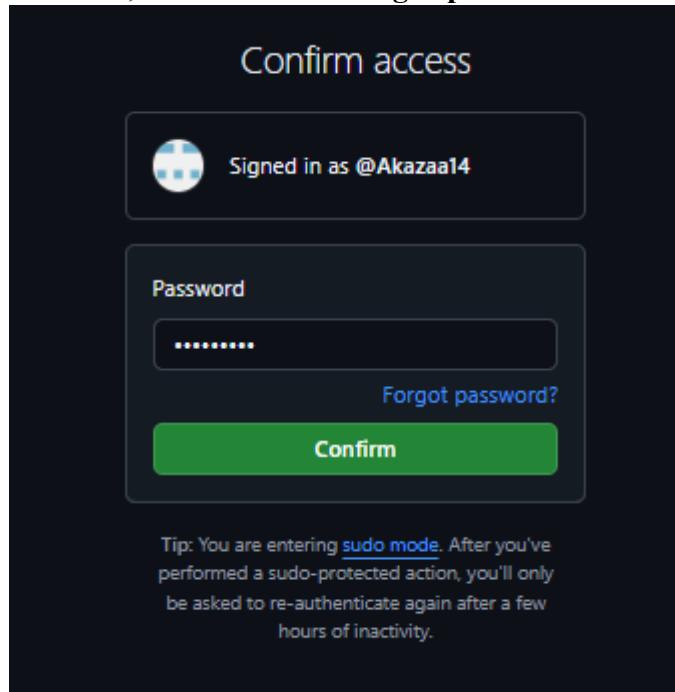
Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif (master)
$ git remote add origin https://github.com/Akazaal4/Produktif.git

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif (master)
$ git branch -M master

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif (master)
$ git push -u origin master
info: please complete authentication in your browser...
Enumerating objects: 3, done.
Counting objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 318 bytes | 318.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0 (from 0)
To https://github.com/Akazaal4/Produktif.git
 * [new branch]      master -> master
branch 'master' set up to track 'origin/master'.

Tijani Robith@Obitch MINGW64 /d/laragon/www/Produktif (master)
$
```

5. Terakhir, akan diminta mengisi password



6. Berikut tampilan jika berhasil mengisi password

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository named 'Produktif'. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The 'Code' tab is selected. Below the navigation, the repository details are shown: 'master' branch, 1 Branch, 0 Tags. There's a search bar and a 'Pin' button. The main content area displays a commit by 'Akazaa14' titled 'First Upload' made 4 minutes ago. The commit includes a file named 'Belajar.php' uploaded 4 minutes ago. At the bottom, there's a 'README' section with a 'Add a README' button.

ACARA 2

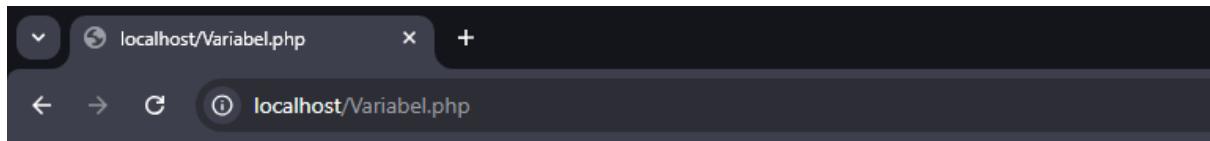
Variabel, Type data dan Operator pada PHP

1. Tampilan syntax variabel pada VSCode

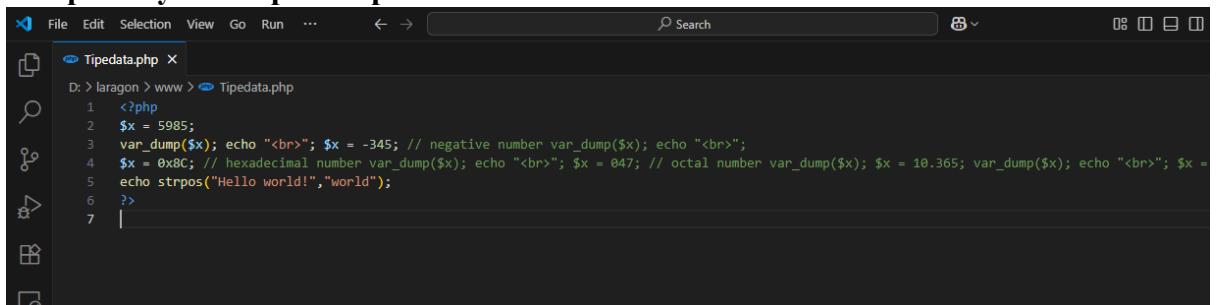


```
<?php  
$nim="E141240108";  
$nama="robith"; $prodi="Teknik Informatika"; echo "Selamat Praktikum"; echo $nim; echo $nama; echo $prodi;  
??>
```

2. Hasil syntax jika di jalankan pada Chrome

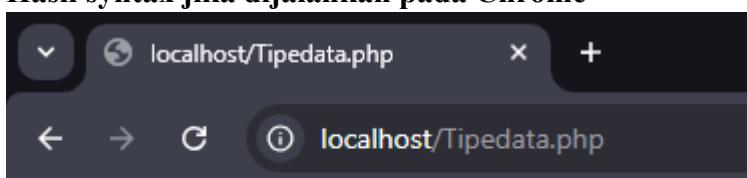


3. Tampilan syntax Tipedata pada VSCode

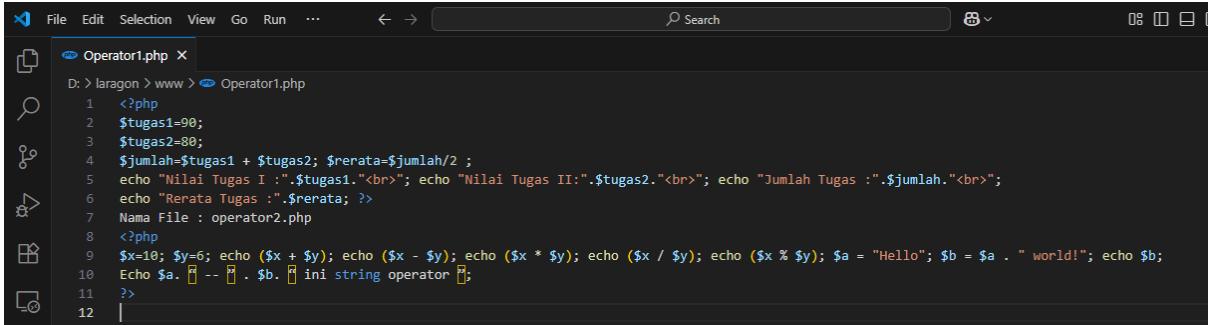


```
<?php  
$x = 5985;  
var_dump($x); echo "<br>"; $x = -345; // negative number var_dump($x); echo "<br>";  
$x = 0xBc; // hexadecimal number var_dump($x); echo "<br>"; $x = 047; // octal number var_dump($x); $x = 10.365; var_dump($x); echo "<br>"; $x = strpos("Hello world!","world");  
??>
```

4. Hasil syntax jika dijalankan pada Chrome

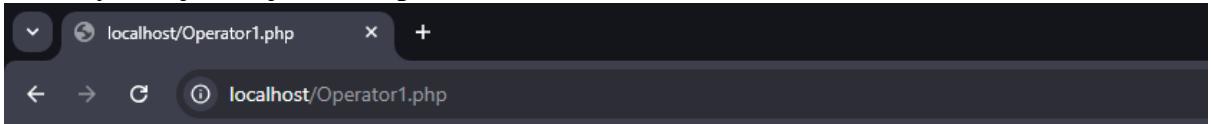


5. Tampilan syntax Operator1 pada VSCode



```
D: > laragon > www > Operator1.php
1  <?php
2  $tugas1=90;
3  $tugas2=80;
4  $jumlah=$tugas1 + $tugas2; $rerata=$jumlah/2 ;
5  echo "Nilai Tugas I :".$tugas1."<br>"; echo "Nilai Tugas II :".$tugas2."<br>"; echo "Jumlah Tugas :".$jumlah."<br>";
6  echo "Rerata Tugas :".$rerata; ?>
7  Nama File : operator2.php
8  </php>
9  $x=10; $y=6; echo ($x + $y); echo ($x - $y); echo ($x * $y); echo ($x / $y); echo ($x % $y); $a = "Hello"; $b = $a . " world!"; echo $b;
10 Echo $a. -- . $b. ini string operator ;?
11 ?>
12 |
```

6. Hasil syntax jika dijalankan pada Chrome



Parse error: syntax error, unexpected token "--", expecting "," or ";" in D:\laragon\www\Operator1.php on line 10

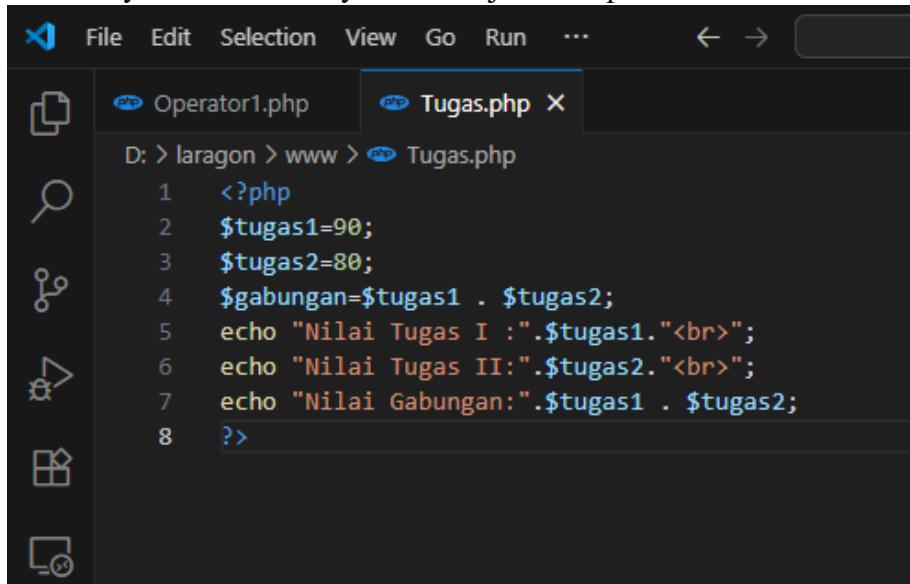
Tugas

1. Tanda “ ” pada nilai variabel biasanya menandakan sebuah string, tetapi pada saat dilakukan operasi penjumlahan ternyata menghasilkan nilai jumlah seperti pada umumnya penjumlahan aritmatika, mengapa bisa terjadi? (variable dan tipe data)
2. Apa yang membedakan pembagian dengan operator / dan operator modulo % ?
(variable dan tipe data)
- 3.Tambahkan kode program operator agar bisa menghasilkan nilai gabungan string tugas1 dan tugas2 menjadi 9080? (operator)

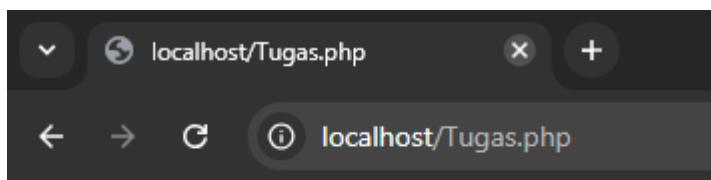
Jawaban

1. Itu bisa terjadi karena nilai dalam tanda “ ” sebenarnya berupa angka yang ditulis sebagai string. Saat dipakai dalam operasi penjumlahan, bahasa pemrograman otomatis mengonversinya menjadi tipe data angka (number) sehingga hasilnya tetap berupa penjumlahan aritmatika, bukan gabungan teks.
2. Operator / digunakan untuk membagi dan menghasilkan hasil pembagian (bisa desimal).
Operator % digunakan untuk sisa pembagian (modulo), jadi hasilnya adalah sisa dari pembagian tersebut.

3. Berikut syntax dan hasil nya ketika dijalankan pada Chrome



```
D: > laragon > www > Tugas.php
1  <?php
2  $tugas1=90;
3  $tugas2=80;
4  $gabungan=$tugas1 . $tugas2;
5  echo "Nilai Tugas I :".$tugas1."<br>";
6  echo "Nilai Tugas II:". $tugas2."<br>";
7  echo "Nilai Gabungan:".$tugas1 . $tugas2;
8  ?>
```



Nilai Tugas I :90
Nilai Tugas II:80
Nilai Gabungan:9080